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SPECIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES

TO THE

General Assembly of North Carolina

SESSION 1905--'06

RALEIGH, N. C.:
Presses of Edwards & Broughton.
1905.

SPECIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES

The members of the General Assembly are cordially invited to visit the office of the Board of Public Charities, in the Capitol. The reports and data of the penal and charitable institutions of North Carolina and other States, have been gathered for the use of that Honorable body in furthering the best and noblest interests of the State.

SESSION 1905--'06

RALEIGH, N. C.:
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BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES

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1905.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

WILLIAM A. BLAIR, Chairman.....	Winston-Salem.
EDGAR L. HAUGHTON.....	Pollocksville.
W. F. CRAIG.....	Marion.
CAREY J. HUNTER.....	Raleigh.
A. C. MCALISTER.....	Asheboro.
(MISS) DAISY DENSON, Secretary.....	Raleigh.

Office in the Capitol, Raleigh, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 3, 1905.

To His Excellency, CHARLES B. AYCOCK,

Governor of North Carolina.

DEAR SIR:—We have the honor to present herewith the Annual Report of this Board for the year ending December 31, 1904; and to thank you for your uniform courtesy and kindness.

Very respectfully,

W. A. BLAIR, *Chairman.*


EDGAR L. HAUGHTON,

W. F. CRAIG,

CAREY J. HUNTER,

A. C. McALISTER,

Commissioners.



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SPECIAL REPORT
OF THE
Board of Public Charities.
FOR THE YEAR 1904.

To the Honorable Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN:—In obedience to the Constitutional provision through which the Board of Public Charities is required to submit an annual report of the condition and needs of the State charitable and penal institutions to his Excellency, the Governor, to be by him transmitted to your Honorable Body, the Board respectfully presents, in compliance with the law, the following report of the institutions, together with “suggestions for their improvement.”

The greatness of the age lies in its altruism. We may no longer “pass by on the other side.” ’Tis true the good Samaritan of to-day finds out how and why the other half suffers before applying the oil and wine, but it is in order that the remedy may be speedy and effective.

Last year eighty millions of dollars were bequeathed by private individuals to charitable and philanthropic institutions in the United States.

From the small benevolent society to the Hague Conference in peace and charity, divinely taught, men seek the good of others. Over the lowliest hovel of the city slums and the great institutions maintained by the State, alike shines the light of holy love.

Every phase of suffering, defective humanity, offspring of ignorance, poverty, crime, is brought to the knowledge

of the Board of Charities. There is not a chord of sympathy unstruck or unresponsive in their hearts.

It is their duty to view the whole field of the charitable and penal institutions of the State, and the law commands that: "They shall recommend such changes and additional provisions as they may deem needful for their economical and efficient administration."

Impartial, dispassionate, conscientious, they have personally inspected the institutions and ascertained their needs, and their earnest hope is that Carolina will stretch out her beneficent hand and relieve the suffering of her afflicted children.

The State charitable and penal institutions have been carefully inspected by the Board or Committees of members appointed by them during the biennial period of 1903-'04, and the Board desire to commend the very able corps of officers in charge. The institutions continue to advance in efficiency and usefulness and compare favorably with those of other states.

The total number cared for, including the orphanages at Oxford, reported in the year 1902, was 2,961, in 1904, there were 3,563 in charge, an increase of 602.

The population of the institutions was distributed during the year 1904, as follows:

	Total Number During 1904.
Hospital at Morganton	1,162
Hospital at Raleigh.....	622
Hospital at Goldsboro.....	630
Dangerous Insane Department.....	57
School for the white blind	157
School for the colored blind and deaf.....	176
School for the white deaf and dumb.....	241
Soldiers' Home	129
Oxford Orphanage for white children.....	266
Oxford Orphanage for colored children.....	118
Total	3,563
Total number of insanes in charge during the year.....	2,471

Present in the institutions November 30, 1904:

Hospital at Morganton	1,002
Hospital at Raleigh	382
Hospital at Goldsboro	529
Dangerous Insane Department	54
School for the White Blind.....	157
School for Colored Blind and Deaf.....	176
School for White Deaf and Dumb.....	241
Soldiers' Home	116
Oxford Orphanage for white children.....	266
Oxford Orphanage for colored children	102

Total 3,025

Insane present November 30, 1904..... 1,967

The appropriations for maintenance made for the biennial period of 1903-'04, were for each year, as follows:

State Hospital at Morganton.....	\$125,000
State Hospital at Raleigh.....	71,500
State Hospital at Goldsboro.....	58,000
Dangerous Insane Department	5,000
School for White Blind and Colored Blind and Deaf.....	60,000
School for Deaf and Dumb.....	42,500
Soldiers' Home	13,000
Oxford Orphanage	10,000
Oxford Orphanage for the colored.....	5,000

Total per annum \$390,000

For liquidation of debts, \$33,766.95; and for improvements for the biennial period, 1903-'04, \$8,500.

We are glad to report that the institutions with one exception, and that is a small amount, have lived within their incomes, notwithstanding the increase in the cost of living since the above appropriations were made.

Per capita cost of maintenance.

State Hospital at Goldsboro	\$100.89
State Hospital at Morganton	145.00
State Hospital at Raleigh	159.00
Dangerous Insane Department	102.00
School for the White Blind and Colored Blind and Deaf....	175.00
School for the Deaf and Dumb (upon appropriation, \$175.00)	
actual consumption	160.00
Soldiers' Home	108.00

The per capita of the schools is largest because of the cost of educating defectives. A much larger number of teachers is necessary than in schools for normal children.

The per capita of the Goldsboro Hospital is small because the negro can be comfortably cared for at less expense than the whites.

The Dangerous Insane Department is the smallest of the per capitass of the Hospitals for the reason that they have the benefit of the Prison management. The per capita of the Raleigh Hospital is larger than that at Morganton. This is greatly due to the fact that the Hospital at Raleigh is and has been handicapped for years by being compelled to rent land, and to the necessity of paying for connection with the city water-works and light plant. To own its water and light plants and land sufficient for the profitable employment of the patients who should work for its curative effect, would result in a decrease in the per capita cost of maintenance and in a large saving to the State.

AN INFIRMARY NEEDED AT THE SCHOOL FOR THE WHITE
BLIND.

There are sufficient accommodations for the white blind and the colored blind and deaf now in school; but there are 150 white blind children in the State who refuse to attend.

The pressing need of the school for the white blind is an infirmary for the isolation of the infectious and contagious cases. Situated in the heart of the city, the pupils are necessarily exposed to many diseases.

The Superintendent says in his report, that: "It is only through a merciful providence that the children have been protected. Cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria have occurred and by the strictest care only an epidemic was averted."

In the top story of the central building, there are five rooms which could be equipped as an Infirmary at a cost of \$2,500. Communication with the main building can be

cut off, except by a stairway. A separate building, and this is advised by the attending physician, would cost approximately \$5,000.

The State will fail in her duty if she longer delays adopting proper precautions against such serious calamity to a class already afflicted by physical defects.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The Superintendent estimates that there are from 400 to 450 children eligible for admission to this School, with 241 present. Accommodations for 270. Many refuse to attend to whom admission has been offered.

Speech is taught to more than half of all who enter, and while the speech is not natural nor perfect, it is intelligible and useful, and places the deaf person more nearly on a footing with his hearing companions.

This school has kept abreast with advanced methods. A text book, called "First Steps in Speech," has been written by one of the faculty and printed at the school. It has met with success having been adopted in other states. In July, 1905, the teachers of the deaf in this country will meet in Morganton. This body numbers 300.

It is gratifying to know that this school is classed with the best in America.

The grounds are crude, no attention having been paid them thus far as to ornamentation. It is recommended that \$2,500 be used in macadamizing roadways and grading walks, and other improvements in order to put the institution on a par with other institutions in this respect.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR THE BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB.

"What sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to a human soul."

The institutions for the blind, deaf and dumb have accommodations for a larger number of pupils than are on the roll, notwithstanding the fact that there are several hundred of the class not in any institution. Parents refuse to send

them. In many states and countries of Europe as well, compulsory education by statutory enactment is in force. We call your attention to the recommendation of Superintendent E. McK. Goodwin, in his report that a compulsory attendance law be adopted for this class and ask your consideration of the subject.

A SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLEMINDED.

One of the greatest needs of the State is a school for the feebleminded.

This institution has been recommended by the principals of the other schools for defectives. Admission to them is often sought by parents for feebleminded children. Prof. Goodwin recommends its establishment in his report to this Board. We see the necessity but feel that the State's first duty is to provide for the insane.

THE REFORM OR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This Board most earnestly advocates the establishment of an Industrial or Reform school. For fourteen years they have brought their recommendations to the General Assembly of the State. Again they urge the need of stretching out the staying hand to prevent the downward course of the children. Save these children from the very dust heap of humanity and make men and women of them. Never in the history of the world has child study—child saving, occupied the attention of thinkers and philanthropists so prominently as in this new century. It is agreed that upon the prevention of crime, disease, defect, all effort should be focused, and in the plastic child the beginning of these evils can be most readily detected and eradicated.

"It may never be possible to do without penal institutions, it is entirely possible to diminish the number of their inmates."

"The crimes of men have their origin in the vagrancy of childhood."

Popular sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of the

industrial school or reformatory. Educational, political, fraternal and religious bodies have declared themselves, and warmly endorsed it.

THE JUVENILE COURT.

To the reform school only such children should be committed as have been really vicious, and who have flagrantly broken the law. First offenders should be given an opportunity to retrieve the wrong done—and for this class the Juvenile Court established in many of the large cities of the country, has proven a brilliant success. Under this law no child under 16 would be incarcerated in the jails with hardened adult criminals, but would be called before the judge for investigation into his case. No trial at the expense of the State, but proper investigation, proper safeguards for the child's welfare, and he would be returned to his home under the supervision of a probation officer. This system is attracting interest among the philanthropists of the country and has already proven successful, and as a matter of economy Colorado, for instance, reports a saving of \$80,000 in cash, by the different method employed in dealing with children. (Message of the Governor of Colorado, to the General Assembly, 1903.)

Judge Ben Lindsey says: "In my own experience it is wiser and less expensive to save children than to punish criminals."

THE STATE'S PRISON.

The management of our convicts is attracting attention not only in the United States, but inquiries as to the system have been received from foreign countries. The distinctive features which are commended are the open air life which they lead and the pecuniary results of their labor. They are not only self-supporting, but have a large balance on hand. Through the number of county camps established the population of the penitentiary is gradually decreasing.

PAROLE OR CONDITIONAL RELEASE.

Occupation is necessary, it is one of the best means of reform.

To quote "Charities" as to other forms of reformation.

"The probation system, the indeterminate sentence, suspended sentence, discharge on parole, and the plan of permanently segregating habitual criminals are all so many integral parts of a comprehensive and radical reform of the penal system. The old idea that each offence was to be expiated by a definite period of imprisonment varying in length with the supposed seriousness of the crime, is discredited. We are feeling our way to a more rational method of preventing crime, securing the reform of offenders who are willing to be reformed, and the rescue of children who display premature symptoms of wrong-doing by bringing to bear upon them educational and formative influences in their youth, and preventing their association with hardened criminals."

Dr. S. J. Barrows of the International Prison Commission, says in his report to that illustrious body: "The classification of crimes and the imposition of penalties based on the purely punitive idea, in which so much suffering is meted out for a particular offence rest on a false conception and must give way to the more scientific principle involved in the indeterminate sentence." The parole system and indeterminate sentence are in force in many of our States and in other countries. The subject of parole, with the indeterminate sentence is recommended for your consideration.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

If the debt of honor which the State owes to the veterans of '65 is to be paid, now is the time. The thinning line of gray is breaking fast. Feeble and old, friendless except for comrade and State, they totter on the brink of the grave. A large per cent are hospital cases, and every four weeks one

joins the growing ranks of his comrades in the quiet cemetery. With many applications on file for admission, the Board heartily advises an additional sum of \$5,000 per annum for maintenance and \$2,500 per annum for building and repairs. This increase in amount of present appropriation of \$13,000 will furnish accommodation and support for 50 more veterans who are in sore need of the State's assistance. This institution is very economically managed, and through the untiring efforts of the Executive Committee who have it in charge and the labor of the soldiers, the grounds have been much improved and beautified.

THE OXFORD ORPHANAGE.

This institution is under the management of the Masonic order, with a representation on its board of directors of the State. It is well managed and has made many needed additions in the way of industrial buildings and hospital facilities. The management is to be commended in its earnest endeavor to educate the children to occupy proper positions in the world. Several girls have entered the Normal and Industrial School at Greensboro, and some at other institutions. Two boys are in the Trinity High School. These children have not been sent at the expense of the orphanage, but defray their expenses partly by their labor and through the benevolence of the order.

OXFORD ORPHANAGE FOR THE COLORED.

This institution occupies the anomalous position of receiving four-fifths of its support from the State, and yet the State has no representation in its management. For several terms this Board has called the attention of the Assembly to this fact, and recommended that some action be taken in the matter. The superintendent of the orphanage has petitioned that the State take action and appoint representatives on the board of managers.

THE RELIEF OF THE INSANE THE SUPREME DUTY OF THE
STATE.

Under a sense of the advisory responsibility imposed by the Constitution, it becomes the solemn duty of this Board to lay before the General Assembly the urgent and pressing need for the relief of the insane for whom adequate provision has not been made by the State. In 1900 an "Appeal in Behalf of the Insane of the State" was issued by the Board to the people, setting forth the condition of this afflicted class. Some additional room was provided, but only sufficient for temporary relief, and the problem again confronts us.

With the hope of ascertaining the number of the insane now deprived of curative treatment and lapsing into chronic disease and dependence, carefully prepared circulars were mailed to the commissioners of all counties, as provided by law. The number of insane in the homes and jails is approximately correct, we believe, but the report of the insane in private homes is incomplete and unsatisfactory.

In 1903, ninety-six counties reporting, there were:

Insane in the county homes	192
Insane in county jails	28
Idiots, imbeciles and epileptics	64
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Total mentally unsound in homes and jails.....	281
Outside insane in 34 counties.....	180
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Grand total	461

In 1904, eighty-six counties reporting,

Insane in the county homes	169
Insane in the county jails.....	18
<hr/>	
Total	187
Outside insane, 27 counties report as follows: Eleven say	
"None," and 16 report	65
<hr/>	
Grand total	252

It was estimated in 1903 that there were five hundred insane not in either State or county institution; this added to

the number reported as mentally unsound in the homes and jails would approximate eight hundred not receiving hospital care. The actual number in jail is not large at any stated period, but many pass through its dark portals; the stigma of the common jail added to their saddest of afflictions! Our Constitution says that "Beneficent provision for the poor, the unfortunate and the orphan" is "one of the first duties of a civilized and Christian State." With estimates of from eight hundred to one thousand insane not provided for and a yearly increase of thirty-six, is it not the imperative and obvious duty of North Carolina to increase her accommodations for this unfortunate class?

"The claims of the insane concern the best interests of the taxpayer no less than the philanthropist. To decline to meet them does not change the reality, but only the form of the burden. The support of the insane can not be reasoned away. They are here, and if not cared for by the State, it must be done by the county or the individual. But both these last forms of expenditure have no hopeful feature of cure, except by rare accident, while in the hands of the State, through her curative hospitals, the sufferer is in the majority of instances restored to sanity and to the ranks of productive taxpayers."

If the State takes upon herself the adequate care of her insane, what should be done in the present condition of affairs? This must be left to the wisdom of your Honorable Body; but the Board respectfully calls your attention to the accompanying report of the directorate of the Hospitals for the white insane, and to the report of Dr. J. F. Miller, superintendent of the colored insane.

If the exchequer of the State will not permit the relief of the insane of both races, it is recommended that the increase in accommodation be made for the whites only at this time. Insanity is increasing in the negro race, and undoubtedly there is need for more room at the Goldsboro Hospital, but heretofore more whites than negroes have been excluded from hospital care in proportion to the insane of each race.

THE DANGEROUS INSANE DEPARTMENT.

The dangerous insane should be cared for in a separate and suitable institution and not within prison walls, but the violent and criminal exercise a detrimental influence over the quiet patients. It would be a backward step on the part of the State to return this class to the hospitals. It is the part of wisdom to let them remain where they are (for they are as comfortable as the patients of the other hospitals) until proper provision can be made for them as a class. This is very much to be desired, after the insane now receiving no treatment whatever are adequately provided for.

THE PRISON AS A HOSPITAL CONDEMNED.

The proposition to change the State's Prison to a hospital for male patients is condemned on the ground that it would be neither humane nor economical. The prison has only a small garden and there is not an acre of available land except at exorbitant figures, that in the vicinity of the prison having been laid off in town lots. The change would necessitate the removal of all interior walls, a Herculean and costly task, as they are supposed to have been built with the expectation of making them impregnable.

On the other hand, the cottage plan now advocated by alienists has materially decreased the cost of providing accommodation for the insane. The tendency is to plain, inexpensive, substantial cottages with sufficient land to allow an agricultural life for the inmates.

To quote an expert in the treatment of the insane, "No enlightened State or country ever thinks of establishing public hospitals or asylums for the insane, except where farming land can be procured. In New York a hospital was to be built, and the first requirement was 1,000 acres of land. In the same State, a large, well-equipped hospital, at Auburn, for the criminal insane was abandoned because there was no farming land in the vicinity, and one established at Matte-

man at great expense, for no other reason than that land could be had.

"The effort now among the most advanced thinkers is to go still further in this direction by the establishment of farming colonies where the patients can be more profitably and agreeably employed and made more self-sustaining.

"It would be a blunder, one that it would take years to correct, to deprive our male patients of this, the best of all remedies, to restore them, or to make them happy or contented. It would be a return to the days before Pinel—to imprisonment, to hopeless days of despair and pain."

Alienists agree that to profitably employ patients there should be an acre of land to each.

TUBERCULOSIS IN STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Wards or separate buildings for tuberculous patients are urgently needed in the three hospitals for the insane, but the greatest need is at Goldsboro, as the disease is increasing among the negro race. In 1903, 28 per cent of the deaths at that institution were due to consumption. The usual percentage of deaths from this disease in hospitals for the insane is 23. We are glad to report that at the State's Prison and at the Soldier's Home provision has been made for the separation of this class from other inmates. At Goldsboro a ward has been arranged for females, but there is no provision for the tuberculous males.

We respectfully call your attention to the resolution passed by the State Medical Society, advising the isolation of tuberculous persons in the "State hospitals, penitentiary, and as far as practicable in the county jails."

You are also respectfully referred to the recommendations of the State Board of Health.

The brightest feature of this subject is the fine record of our hospitals, which continues to be maintained from year to year. The results of these institutions, as compared with

reports from other States and countries, are such as to justify our pride in them and to commend the recommendations of their directors and superintendents to the well merited confidence of the people and of the members of the General Assembly of the State.

After careful investigation of the needs of the insane by the Board, and in full accord with the spirit of unselfish altruism of the gentlemen presenting these needs, the Board of Public Charities endorses the following report of the directors of the two hospitals for the white insane, and beg your earnest consideration of the recommendations contained therein:

To the Board's of Directors of the Hospitals at Morganton and Raleigh:

The undersigned committee, appointed by your respective bodies, beg leave to report the following:

We believe a certain and well-defined policy should be adopted by the State either to provide adequately for its insane citizens or decline to do so in unqualified terms, if the latter policy is followed, the authorities of the different counties knowing that they cannot depend on the State will provide for their insane the best they can, and the insane will have some care that is now denied to many. Under the present plan the counties wait for the State to build and the State does not, and thus the insane are left uncared for.

There is no need to discuss the humane or economical side of the question, for we assume that all are agreed that the public should undertake to provide amply for all the insane, especially those whose friends are unable to care for them.

It is well known that North Carolina has not erected enough buildings to house all her white insane, but it is not certain how many are in their homes, in jails and almshouses or roaming the country at large.

The U. S. Census for 1900 does not enumerate the insane except those in State and private hospitals, and the Census of 1890 was so notoriously and glaringly inaccurate in the enumeration of the insane that not the slightest credence is given it. The enumerations of previous years are out of date and may be as worthless as that of 1890, but a study of the census of 1880 is interesting; the white population was 867,242, the insane 1,591, one insane person to every 545 of inhabitants, the negro insane was one to every 1,215.

We must, therefore, rely upon the carefully prepared statistics of other countries and States. In the more thickly populated counties

there are slightly more than three insane persons to every 1,000 of population. Probably insanity is not so prevalent amongst our citizens, but we believe that two to 1,000 of white people in North Carolina are insane. The large number of applications on file in the offices of the two hospitals for white insane and the many letters of inquiry would seem to prove this number to be correct, but to be well within limit we will base our calculations on one insane person to 600 of white inhabitants.

North Carolina, by the census of 1900, had 1,263,603 white inhabitants; 779,049 in the Western Hospital District, and 484,554 in the Eastern. On the basis of one insane person to 600 inhabitants, we had in the State in 1900, 2,106 insane; 1,298 in the Western District and 808 in the Eastern. The Western District increased in population during decade 1890-1900, 148,269, or 14,827 per annum. The Eastern District, 66,143, or 6,614 per annum. At the same ratio the population in the Western District for the past five years has increased 74,135, the insane 123; in the Eastern the increase of population for five years has been 33,070, the insane 55. If these estimates are correct there are in the Western District 1,421 insane persons, in the Eastern 863, or a total of 2,284 in the State.

The Morganton Hospital has in round numbers beds for 1,000 patients, the one in Raleigh beds for 400. These estimates show the need for an increase of 421 beds at Morganton, 463 at Raleigh, and also that in the Western District that there is one patient cared for to every 853 of inhabitants, and in the Eastern, one to every 1,294. It appears from the foregoing the Eastern District needs room for more. To equalize the two districts there should be at Morganton 129 patients from the East. The yearly increase of the white insane in North Carolina is about 36.

In accordance with the agreement of the two Boards 67 women were received from the East.

On 1st of December there were 67 patients in the Hospital at Morganton from the East and 7 in the Raleigh Hospital from the West. It is plain that sending patients so far is expensive and everything else being equal the Raleigh Hospital needs enlargement more than the one at Morganton. It is our opinion that in consideration of the large number of insane outside of the walls of the Hospitals who are in need and the difficulty and expense of providing for so many at once, that dotards, paralytics, idiots, imbeciles and epileptics for the present be excluded or accommodations prepared for them in other places.

Employment is the best remedy for insanity, and farming is the best and most remunerative form of labor. It is estimated that there should be an acre of land to every patient under treatment. The Hospital at Raleigh has felt greatly the need for land, and this need cannot but grow greater as time goes on. We respectfully

urge that this matter cannot be too strongly insisted on to the Legislature by your respective boards. Sufficiency of land is the one great means of reducing the cost of maintenance; it is not only a curative measure, but an economical one.

It is absolutely necessary to make more room for the insane at Raleigh. The cost of their maintenance will be materially decreased by the purchase of more land and a cheaper water supply. They now pay about \$2,000 per annum for water and the rent of land, which represents the interest on a capital of \$40,000 at 5 per cent.

We again ask that attention be drawn to the large amount of tuberculosis in our midst, which we are helpless to combat with our insufficient accommodation for the tuberculous patients.

There is a great demand upon the resources of the State for every purpose. We, for this reason, recommend that at present you ask for accommodation for the insane on the basis of one bed in the hospitals for every 750 of population. This would require about 150 more beds at Morganton and 350 at Raleigh. This makes no allowance for the yearly increase, and will not, in our judgment, supply the demand, but by excluding the classes we think should be excluded, it may care for the curable, violent and troublesome cases. The beds at Morganton should be limited to men because of the excess of the accommodation for women, 600 to 400 men; the beds at Raleigh to be equally divided between the sexes.

The colonization of patients at Morganton has proved so efficient we recommend this be tried at Raleigh and increased at Morganton. If this be done more land will also be needed at Morganton. For obvious reasons it is better to have land adjoining the present holdings, but this is not essential. Land more than two or three miles away can be utilized.

We respectfully call your attention to an effort that may be made to change the State Prison into a hospital for the insane. We believe that this would be harmful to the State's best interests, and we know that it is not and cannot be made suitable for the innocent insane.

The laws governing hospitals and the general subject of insanity could be amended in some particulars with advantage.

If the Legislature of 1905 should determine to provide to any large extent for the insane it would be the part of wisdom to appoint a competent commission to examine this great question in all its aspects before large amounts of money be spent. The best thought of this and all other countries should be studied and the wisest course adopted. There is a disposition to break away from the old plan of large expensive structures to smaller, simpler, cheaper and we believe more efficient ones.

We feel that we have a great State and we are proud of it, and we cannot but earnestly hope that this subject of caring for its insane so long neglected may be systematically taken up and treated in a business-like way. If, after discussion, the General Assembly believes the State cannot afford to erect any more buildings, then it should so declare. If, on the other hand, it thinks that our people can further and adequately provide for them then this should be dealt with in a plain business-like way.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. SAWYER,

I. I. DAVIS,

A. A. SHUFORD,

Committee from the Morganton Hospital.

DR. R. H. STANCELL,

DR. L. J. PICOT,

S. C. MIDDLETON,

Committee from the Raleigh Hospital.

STATE HOSPITAL AT MORGANTON, N. C.

(Inspected October 5th by the Board of Public Charities. W. A. Blair, Chairman, and found in excellent condition.)

P. L. MURPHY, M.D., Supt.

MORGANTON, N. C.

The most important addition made to the Hospital was the erection of the colony building, without expense to the State, being built by the labor of the patients and out of the proceeds of the farm. It will accommodate twenty-five men, and will be ready for occupancy by the first of February. Some additional apparatus bought for the medical department, also a telephone exchange and a sterilizing apparatus.

The cost of the colony building will be between \$4,000 and \$5,000. Other improvements, \$1,000.

The following is a table of movement of population:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining November 30, 1903	372	518	890
Admitted during the year ending November 30, 1904	83	194	277
Total number treated	455	712	1,167
Discharged, recovered	36	58	94
Discharged, improved	3	10	13
Discharged, not improved	6	6	12
Discharged, not insane	1	0	1
Died	22	23	45
Total removed	68	97	165
Remaining November 30, 1904.....	387	615	1,002

The percentage of mortality was 3.8.

The percentage of recovery 33.8.

There were 67 patients from the Eastern District. On probation, 42. Pay patients, 23 in whole, and 7 in part.

Applications now on file, 83—about 75 for want of room and 8 not eligible.

About 75 per cent of the population are employed. The men work on the farm, in barn, shops, etc., and in the dining-rooms. The women work in the laundry, sewing, etc. They also bottom chairs with cane.

One suicide, which has been reported to the Board. No epidemic. The condition of health is good.

The annual appropriation is \$125,000. No indebtedness. Receipts, \$131,949.88; disbursements, \$131,947.67; balance, \$2.21. The receipts were in part unexpended balance from the year 1903.

The per capita cost per annum is about \$145.00.

The estimated value of farm, garden and dairy products is \$21,000. The general condition is good.

It would be better to have separate buildings for tubercular patients. New boilers for the institution will cost \$6,000, and are urgently needed to replace those now in use, which are worn out. An amusement hall is required. The chapel, which has been used for that purpose ever since the Hospital was built, can no longer be used.

The Hospital needs room for 150 men, and if the colony plan as heretofore adopted be used, more land will be required.

P. L. MURPHY, M.D.,

Superintendent.

STATE HOSPITAL AT RALEIGH.

(Inspected October 5, 1903, by the Board of Public Charities, Dr. Charles Duffy, Chairman, and found in a satisfactory condition.)

JAMES MCKEE M.D., Supt.

RALEIGH, N. C.

The improvements made during the biennial period of 1903-'04 have been the connection of the Hospital with the Wake Water Company and adding a one hundred and fifty horse-power boiler and covered the same with a temporary house. Cost of water, \$5,000. Approximate cost of boiler-house and connections, \$4,500. The water supply has been increased and is better and purer.

The following is a table of the movement of population for the year ending November 30, 1904:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining November 30, 1903	205	230	435
Admitted during the year ending November 30, 1904	79	108	187
Total under treatment	284	338	622
Discharged, recovered	82	39	131
Discharged, improved	5	7	12
Discharged, not improved	0	0	0
Died	15	14	29
Total removed	102	60	162
Remaining November 30, 1904.....	202	180	382

The percentage of mortality upon the whole number in charge was $4\frac{1}{2}$.

The percentage of cures upon admission was 64.

Number of patients from the Western District, 7. On probation, 4; pay patients, 17. Number of applications refused for want of room, 72; for other reasons, 69; total, 141.

The health of the institution has been unusually good. The only deaths were due to old age and organic diseases. The patients are encouraged to work, and are employed in farming, laundry, cleaning and sewing.

The annual appropriation is \$71,500, and a special appropriation of \$5,000 for water supply.

Receipts from pay patients, appropriations and other sources, \$81,246.20; expenditures, \$81,152.69. The contract for connecting the Hospital with the city gas company amounts to \$1,000, and claims to the amount of \$406.45; this makes the indebtedness \$1,406.45.

Average cost per capita of appropriation, \$159.00 per annum, or \$13.00 per month. Eighteen nurses of each sex are employed. The aggregate value of pay of officers, employes, etc., is \$22,764.87; monthly average, \$1,897.07 $\frac{1}{4}$.

The Hospital has been leasing land, which exemplifies the fact that more land is needed. The tuberculous should have a separate and distinct building. We need building capacity for 463 patients and equipment incident thereto.

JAMES MCKEE, M.D.

Superintendent.

STATE HOSPITAL AT GOLDSBORO.

(Special report of inspection by Dr. Charles Duffy and E. L. Haughton, Commissioner. Inspected July 6th and found in excellent condition.)

J. F. MILLER, M.D., Supt.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

The State Hospital at Goldsboro was inspected July 6th by Charles Duffy, chairman, and Commissioner E. L. Haughton. Everything found in good condition. One patient, a female, in the tuberculosis ward, other patients (male) in the general hospital with tuberculosis, but nowhere to keep them separate from other patients, as there are not quarters for both sexes in this improvised tuberculosis ward.

A very handsome and serviceable cold storage plant has been completed and is in operation, at a cost of \$3,485.

A building now in course of construction will have bakery and kitchen on the first floor; a store-room for females and dining-room on the second floor, and a store-room for males and an assembly room on the third floor. This is a substantial and useful building, and will be completed at a cost of

about \$5,000. These buildings are being built out of the earnings of the Hospital, such as come from the sale of surplus crops, bricks made on the premises, and work largely done by the inmates, without cost to the State, not a dime of the appropriation having been used for this purpose. All crops used for the support and maintenance of the Hospital are in most thrifty condition, many now yielding all necessary vegetables and fruits required for the feeding of the inmates.

The Hospital cares for over 550 patients, some of whom are home on probation.

The management of this Hospital is to be commended from various standpoints, and especially for many useful additions and improvements due to the ingenuity and assiduity of the Superintendent and his assistants.

STATE HOSPITAL AT GOLDSBORO, N. C.

J. F. MILLER, M.D., Supt.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

During the bi-ennial period of 1903-'04, a room with water-works, properly heated and lighted, has been provided for the accommodation of tuberculous female patients. This room is the second story of a dining-room for the outside employees, and is connected with our main building for female patients by a bridge constructed chiefly of iron and wire. We have re-constructed, enlarged and practically made new our kitchen and bakery. We have erected a smoke-stack of brick 105 feet high, which will serve the purpose of three iron smoke-stacks, two of which were so damaged by long use that they were unfit for service.

Our front steps and walks to the center building have been made twice as wide as they were previously.

We have installed a cold storage and ice manufacturing plant without a special appropriation by the Legislature, and without using money appropriated for the support of the

population, but from money saved as net proceeds from brick making and from trucking. Lastly, the construction of a tenement house for employees, consisting of four rooms. The aggregate cost of these several improvements is \$12,575.00.

No epidemic or serious accident during the year. The health of our population is good.

The following table shows the movement of population for the year 1904:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number on the roll November 30, 1903....	213	294	507
Admitted during the year 1904.....	49	74	123
Whole number treated	262	368	630
Discharged as restored	233	22	45
Discharged as improved	3	5	8
Discharged as unimproved	0	1	1
Discharged as died	16	31	47
Whole number discharged	42	59	101
Number on the roll November 30, 1904....	220	309	529
Daily general average of population.....			535.15
Percentage of cures			36.58
Percentage of deaths			7.46
On probation			17

The number of applications refused for want of room is 43; that number is now on file. I have reason to believe that there is a large number of insane colored people uncared for by the State who ought to be cared for in a hospital for the insane.

We continue to give employment to all our patients who are capable of being employed, viz., about 60 per cent of the males and 50 per cent of females.

Fifty-eight thousand dollars is the annual appropriation for this institution; there is an indebtedness of \$200, but there is sufficient cotton on hand to more than pay this amount.

Legislative appropriation	\$58,000.00
Balance from 1903	66.77
Special appropriation	591.69
	<hr/>
	\$58,658.46
Less expenditures for 1904.....	58,657.69
	<hr/>
Balance in the treasury.....	\$0.77
Per capita cost for 1904.....	\$100.89
Daily per capita for 1904.....	.27
A conservative estimate of our farm products is.....	\$5,499.15
Orchard and garden products.....	2,070.94
	<hr/>
Total products raised.....	\$7,570.09
Expenses of farm and garden.....	2,290.10
	<hr/>
Net value	\$5,279.99

The general condition of our farm lands is good, their productive capacity increasing slightly every year. Our population is of the laboring class, and we emphasize the cultivation of our lands to give employment to as many of our patients as we can.

I approve the colony plan for the quiet and laboring patients of the white population. Nothing would be gained by the so-called colony plan in caring for the colored insane of this State, as our style and character of building could not be cheapened thereby.

We have arranged a suitable room for our female tuberculous patients, but we greatly need a building for our male tuberculous patients. We need a special appropriation of \$40,000 for erecting and furnishing a building for female patients, for purchasing and placing in position one 80-horse-power boiler, and for erecting and furnishing a small building for the care of the tuberculous. We have acreage sufficient for 100 more patients.

I think insanity is increasing in the negro race *pari passu* with the white race. The increase has been large the past two decades.

Respectfully submitted,

J. F. MILLER,
Superintendent.

N. C. HOSPITAL FOR THE DANGEROUS INSANE, RALEIGH, N. C.
(Inspected July 6th, by Charles Duffy, M.D., Com'r W. F. Craig and
the Secretary, and found in an excellent condition.)

DR. JAMES R. ROGERS, Supt.

RALEIGH, N. C.

The improvements at this institution for the biennial period of 1903-'04 have been the installation of a heating plant and changes in the plumbing at a cost of \$2,356.36.

	Males.		Females.		Total.
	White.	Col.	White.	Col.	
Remaining November 30, 1903.....	24	12	4	6	46
Admitted during the year ending					
Nov. 30, 1904	7	3		1	11
Total under treatment					57
Discharged, recovered (1903-'04) ..					9
Discharged, improved					0
Discharged, unimproved					0
Remaining November 30, 1904.....					54

Percentage of mortality upon the whole number in charge during the two years, 9 per cent.

The wards only accommodate 49 comfortably, and patients have been declined for lack of room. There is only a small garden in connection with the penitentiary in which the patients can be employed, except on small domestic jobs. The amount of land is inadequate for work or recreation. It would be better for the patients to be in a separate institution.

The annual appropriation is \$5,000, and there is no indebtedness. The per capita cost of maintenance is \$102. There is no provision for religious services.

JAMES R. ROGERS. M.D.

(Report of the committee to inspect the Dangerous Insane Department.)

The Dangerous Insane Department was inspected by Chas. Duffy, chairman, and Commissioner W. F. Craig, accompanied by the Secretary, on July 6th.

The department was found in a very satisfactory condition.

Sanitary arrangements and general management good. There were 44 patients present, and accommodations for five more. Only two patients were in the wards. Forty-two were outside picking blackberries, preparing food for dinner, or merely sitting in the fresh air. This is mentioned in order to emphasize the urgent need of sufficient acreage in connection with such institutions; to give employment for mind and body in the open air is conceded to be the best curative means for the disordered brain. This is not the place for the insane. The mentally ill should not be subjected to the stigma of the penitentiary.

Much of the time these patients are harmless and tractable, capable of doing good work.

Convenient fire-escapes are provided, but if the dangerous insane are to continue inmates of the penitentiary building, the committee would advise the substitution of iron stairways for the wooden ones now in use, as a proper precaution in case of fire. The ceilings are of plaster and are dropping in portions, and should be replaced by some more substantial material.

The new heating apparatus has proved most successful. The quarters are neat, clean and comfortable, comparing well with those in the other State hospitals.

NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND.

(Inspected April 6th, by Commissioner W. F. Craig and the Secretary. Found in satisfactory condition.)

JOHN E. RAY, Prin.

RALEIGH, N. C.

White Department.

There have been no changes or improvements added since the last report. The institution will accommodate comfortably 125 of each sex.

The following is a table of movement of population for the year ending Nov. 30, 1904:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number on the roll November 30, 1903.....	76	76	152
Admitted during the year 1904.....	25	27	52
Finished the course	0	4	4
Died	0	0	0
Discharged for any cause.....	5	11	16
Remaining on the roll November 30, 1904.....	84	73	157

Average daily attendance, 155. No applications are on file and none have been refused for lack of room. Two declined because feeble-minded.

There has been no epidemic or serious accident. The health of the institution has been good.

The appropriation for last year was \$60,000 for both the white and colored departments. No outstanding indebtedness. The per capita cost of maintenance per annum was about \$175. Domestic arrangements unchanged. The literary, industrial and artistic courses remain the same. For recreation, a gymnasium, swings, etc., are provided. Services daily in the chapel, and on Sunday the pupils attend the city churches.

The appropriation asked for will be the same as last year for maintenance. I estimate that there are 150 blind white children of school age who refuse to attend.

The pressing need of the institution is an infirmary for the isolation of infectious and contagious diseases. It is only through a Merciful Providence that the children have been protected. Twice within the last few years we have had cases of scarlet fever and once a case of diphtheria. Nothing but a kind Providence and the strictest care prevented an epidemic and kept us from fearful consequences. It is estimated that it will cost \$2,500 to put in proper condition for isolation and sanitary treatment of our students five rooms in the top story of the central part of the building. These rooms are entirely separate from other parts of the building, having only a connecting staircase. A separate building large enough to meet our demands and constructed in a thoroughly sanitary manner would cost from \$5,000 to

\$10,000, depending upon the size of building and number of rooms.

Colored Department.

No changes have occurred at this department since the last report.

The following is a table of the movement of population for the year ending November 30, 1904:

	Blind.		Deaf.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Number on the roll Nov. 30, 1903....	28	43	52	35	158
Admitted during the year ending					
Nov. 30, 1904	4	14	8	7	33
Finished the course.....	0	0	0	0	0
Died	0	0	0	1	1
Discharged for any cause.....	1	0	0	1	1
Number on the roll Nov. 30, 1904....	26	54	55	41	176

Daily average attendance, 168. No applications on file; none refused for lack of room; five declined because of feeble-mindedness.

There was an epidemic of measles, but the general health is good. There is no infirmary for the isolation of contagious and infectious diseases. The finances are not separate from the white department, but there is one appropriation for both. The per capita cost per annum is \$175.

There has been no change in the domestic arrangement or the courses taught. I would recommend dairying for deaf boys. The pupils walk and play for recreation. They have daily services in the Chapel. There are fifty colored blind and deaf not now in school.

JOHN E. RAY,
Principal.

NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

(Inspected October 5th, by the Board of Public Charities, Mr. W. A. Blair, Chairman. Found in excellent condition.)

E. McK. GOODWIN, Prin.

MORGANTON, N. C.

The improvements made since last report have been the completion of the renovation of an old brick house for

Superintendent's residence, and the erection of one cottage for employe, with general improvement of farm lands. The improvements to residence and cottage were made at a cost of \$3,700.00.

The following is a table of movement of population for the year ending November 30, 1904:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number on the rolls November 30, 1903.....	125	115	240
Admitted during the year.....			31
Discharged as finishing the course.....			2
Died			0
Number on the roll Nov. 30, 1904.....			241
Average daily attendance			238

Can accommodate comfortably 140 boys and 130 girls.
Total, 270.

Applications on file, 38; none have been refused for lack of room; 8 have been declined because feeble-minded. No epidemic except measles and no serious accident. The health of the pupils is good.

The appropriation is \$42,500 annually for support and \$5,000 for debt.

There is no indebtedness. Earnings, \$7,219.84.

The per capita upon appropriation is \$175, but some of the amount was expended for improvement and general betterment, and the actual consumption is about \$160 per annum.

The boys are taught carpentry, printing, typesetting, shoe-making, farming and gardening, the girls receive instruction in sewing, dressmaking, cooking, laundry and general domestic work. We expect to introduce primary handicraft for the small boys.

We teach speech to more than fifty per cent of all who enter, and while the speech acquired is not perfect nor natural, it is intelligible and useful, and places the deaf person more nearly on a footing with his hearing companions, whether it be social or business. Both departments cover the public school course of the State. It is gratifying to

know that many of our former boys have obtained positions where they are making independent livings—doing as well as their hearing brothers.

There are daily Scripture lessons, and services in the Chapel; also, Sunday School every Sunday.

For recreation the boys have athletic associations and contests with other schools in games. The entire school has a party or play night once a month under the direction of the teachers.

I estimate that there are 400 to 450 white children eligible to this school, with only 241 present. Many have refused to come, to whom I have offered admission. If all of those who are eligible should present themselves our plant would have to be nearly doubled.

I have recommended in my former reports that a compulsory attendance law be enacted in order to reach the class of parents who refuse to send their children to school.

Our grounds are crude, no attention having been paid them thus far as to ornamentation. Macadamized roadways, graded walks, etc., are needed to put the institution on a par with the others of the State.

The school has striven to keep abreast with the best methods, and it is gratifying to be classed with the best schools of America to-day.

We will need \$47,500 for maintenance and \$5,000 for machinery and improvements.

A School for the Feeble-Minded Needed.

It has become apparent to every one who has investigated the matter, that the State ought to provide for her feeble-minded children. Many of that class apply to this school for admission, but under the law we can not admit them, even if they are deaf and dumb in addition to their feeble-minded condition. The State has provided well for most of

her unfortunates (and they are worthy of all that they get); then why not provide for one of the most unfortunate classes, a class which has not contributed to its affliction, but who suffer through the weakness and sin of others? There are in all probability more than six hundred children of this class. Many of them could be benefited and even educated in the primary sense, and the condition of all could be ameliorated. A large number of these children become inmates of the "county homes" and are charges upon the communities for life. While some of them might be made self-supporting, many would not. We can not estimate human souls in dollars and cents. Nothing marks a Christian commonwealth more than her provision for afflicted ones.

E. McK. GOODWIN,
Principal.

SOLDIERS' HOME, RALEIGH, N. C.

(Inspected April 6th, by Com'r W. F. Craig and the Secretary, and found in an excellent condition.)

RALEIGH, N. C.

During the biennial period of 1903-'04, the dinig-room was remodeled and enlarged and repairs made to other buildings at a cost of \$2,400. A neat cottage for tuberculous patients has also been provided.

There has been no change in the domestic arrangement or government of the institution.

Number on the roll November 30, 1903.....	98
Died	14
On furlough	13
Present November 30, 1904.....	116
Total on the roll November 30, 1904.....	129

Number in the hospital, 25. Average in the hospital during the year, 20. Applications on file, 40. All for lack of room.

The appropriation per annum was \$13,000 for mainten-

ance, and \$1,200 for repairs and improvements. The institution has lived within the appropriation and has no indebtedness. Religious services are held in the chapel every Sunday by the pastors of the city churches. Gardens and stock good. The grounds have been much improved. Heating arrangements and water supply satisfactory. Owing to the large number of applications on file and the increasing number of invalided veterans, there is need of additional aid from the State.

B. F. DIXON,

Secretary.

OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.

(Visited by the Secretary on July 25th, and found in excellent condition.)

W. J. HICKS, Supt.

OXFORD, N. C.

The improvements have been the construction of a cold-storage room out of the materials of the old wood-working shop; largely of the same material a barn for feed and stock. The apartment for the Superintendent in the main building was completed early in the year, and the former residence of the Superintendent was converted into a hospital. The house in the rear of the hospital has been removed to a more convenient location and connected with the hospital by a glass-enclosed, sunny, well-ventilated hall. This connecting hall makes an admirable playground for the convalescent children, the change in the building gives a suitable ward for the isolation of contagious diseases. Hospital facilities have been greatly improved. Small houses have been placed over the two fire hydrants, and in these the hose is kept ready for instant use. The farmer's house, the hospital and the woodwork of the main building have been repaired and painted. These, with some minor improvements, have cost, including the value of labor and materials furnished by several of the industrial departments, about \$3,000.

	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
Children on the roll December 1, 1903.....	125	129	254
Admitted during eleven months.....	27	31	58
Re-admitted	4	2	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	156	162	318
From the roll during eleven months.....	16	36	52
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
On roll November 1, 1904.....	140	126	266

The fiscal year has been changed from November 30 to October 31:

Children were discharged as follows:

	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
Went to their own people.....	9	13	22
To approved homes	3	9	12
To position on salary	3	3	6
To school (past age of discharge).....	1	0	1
Ran away	0	10	10
Died	0	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	16	36	52

Three girls under the age of discharge are at schools in the State, but are on the roll and are considered under the care and control of the institution.

Two girls entered the State Normal and Industrial College last October. This opportunity was opened to them through the generosity of the Masons out of the proceeds of the Mocksville Masonic pic-nic. One girl will graduate from the Normal next June. Two girls were sent to the Oxford Seminary, and are defraying expenses by their work. The conditions under which these girls are placed are most favorable. One boy who last year became a student of Trinity Park School will finish the course at that institution this term and hopes to enter college soon. Another boy who has been at work in a printing office has been given the opportunity to enter the Trinity School. They defray their expenses largely by their labor.

The institution can now comfortably care for 145 girls and

145 boys; total, 290. Ninety-two applications have been made to the Orphanage for admission; 79 were approved, 9 disapproved. The latter, after careful inquiry, were decided to be ineligible. These applications are referred to the Executive Committee. When approved, they are placed on file, and this year, after certificates of successful vaccination were received, the children were admitted without much delay.

Only one death, from diphtheria, three weeks after admission. No other case. Several cases of pneumonia in the early spring, and one case of fever in the summer, but all made good recoveries. One little boy, seven years old, has tuberculosis, and is cared for apart from the other children at the hospital. The general health of the children has been remarkably good, I am grateful to say.

Our institution is primarily a *home* for destitute, homeless children, and we are careful to admit only such as are really destitute. It is only just to the children and to the world that we give them an English education and as far as possible industrial training. The school has eight grades, and the course is similar to that of the graded schools of the larger towns of the State.

The girls are trained in household duties, in the cottages, kitchen, dining-rooms, laundry, sewing-room and hospital. The boys get practical experience on farm, in dairy, shoe-shop, woodworking shop, printing office, and the Oxford Furniture Factory. During the school term, each child is in school half of each school day. This requires an afternoon and morning period.

Prayers are held daily in the chapel before breakfast, and at night in each cottage family. Sunday School every Sunday morning in the chapel, and all except the very young children attend service in the various churches of Oxford. Sunday afternoon services are held in the chapel by ministers of Oxford and vicinity. Meetings for Bible study twice a month.

Taking into consideration our inventories, which are nec-

essarily rather inaccurate, the per capita cost of maintaining each child for the eleven months was about \$44.75, and of maintenance and education, without deducting singing-class receipts, approximately, \$57.08, above the earnings of the institution.

The expenditures for the eleven months have been as follows:

Net expended, maintenance acct. (average 248 children) ..	\$12,461.39
Net maintenance and school accounts.....	15,460.60
Repairs and improvement account, less \$28.34 cash sales,	
etc.	1,065.88
	<hr/>
	\$16,526.48

We consider the child-placing of the institution a most important work. The investigation of homes offered is as thorough as we can make it. The investigation culminates in the application being referred to the local lodge for inquiry and action. Twelve children have been placed in approved homes, and we have had 250 applications for boys and girls to enter homes or go to positions.

After children are sent to homes, the local Masonic lodges having jurisdiction in the matter, exercise a supervision, and we have a right to reclaim the children whenever it is found that they are not properly cared for and educated.

It is hoped that very soon a field worker will be engaged for the orphanage, and will perform a valuable service, especially in this work of placing and supervising the children in homes. We rejoice that the children in the public schools of the State are becoming more and more interested in contributing to and working for the homeless boys and girls of North Carolina.

The end, the aim of all the activities of the Oxford Orphan Asylum is the inculcation of truth, the enlargement of lives, the building of strong character, the salvation of souls.

A large part of our duty as instructors of the young is by

precept and example to teach them that we are "here to serve, not simply to be served."

W. J. HICKS,
Superintendent.

THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

R. SHEPARD, Supt.

OXFORD, N. C.

General repairs, new cow-shed and cementing the basement, at a cost of \$202.20, were the improvements for the year 1904.

The following is a statement of movement of population for the year ending November 30, 1904:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number remaining November 30, 1903.....	38	61	99
Admitted during the year ending November 30, 1904			19
Finished the course and now self-supporting..			10
Discharged otherwise			5
Died			1
Remaining November 30, 1904.....	45	57	102
Whole number cared for during the year 1904.			118

We have on file 55 applications declined for want of room; 10 for other reasons. No epidemic or serious accident.

The girls do all the work of the asylum under the oversight of their matron, cooking, washing, ironing, cleaning, and are instructed in plain sewing and dress-making. The boys do all sorts of farm work, care for the stock and saw and split wood. Even the very little children have their detail of service to render daily. Our great desire is to open industrial shops where the boys can learn trades and become more useful.

There is a primary, intermediate and grammar department; the primary covering three years, the others two years.

Every morning the entire family assembles for prayer and the study of God's word, when the children memorize a verse of Scripture and repeat it at the dinner table.

The matrons in the different homes hold prayer service with the children before they retire; a Sabbath School and prayer-meetings twice a week constitute the public religious services; but one great dependence is the silent influence of the Christian character of our workers.

RECEIPTS.

State appropriation	\$5,000.00
Grand Lodge of Masons	220.38
Anniversary Day	181.56
Cotton	737.50
Borrowed money	2,463.95
Received from other sources.....	1,046.72
	<hr/>
	\$9,650.11

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries and wages	\$1,891.52
Postage, telegrams, telephone, etc.	72.01
Real estate	110.60
Freight and express	97.47
Provisions	1,640.04
Household and kitchen furniture.....	301.53
Improvements	202.50
Outlay on farm	1,044.19
Fuel, coal, wood, oil.....	239.42
Interest and discount	24.38
Borrowed money	2,430.00
Travelling expenses	159.18
Dry goods, clothing	1,011.78
Incidentals	336.90
Printing the "Advocate".....	9,850.03
	<hr/>
	\$9,535.03

The Grand Lodge of Free Masons, several churches, conventions and associations contribute annually. We send out agents every year. We raised on the farm 14 bales of cotton, 400 bushels of sweet potatoes, 250 gallons of molasses, 40 bushels of wheat, a large crop of corn not yet husked, with a bountiful supply of vegetables.

There are hundreds of orphan children in our State who are sadly in need of being under the jurisdiction of competent persons who will train them to be good citizens—otherwise they will be a curse to themselves and to the country generally. We have on file a number of this class whom we

have not been able to receive for lack of means for support. We do not lack accommodation so much as house and school furnishings and a larger appropriation for their maintenance. Our great need at present is wood supply. All the fuel used has to be hauled seven or eight miles, and this is expensive.

The institution is governed by a board of directors. We have petitioned the Governor to appoint some members of the board (white) to represent the State.

R. SHEPARD,
Superintendent.

(Special report of inspection of the State's Prison, July 6th, by the Commissioner, W. F. Craig, and the Secretary.)

The State's Prison was carefully inspected on July 6th by Commissioner W. F. Craig and the Secretary. The general condition and management were found satisfactory. The cells were neat and clean, with a fresh coat of whitewash. Each contains a cot with comfortable bed, a chair and a bucket of water. Prisoners are required to bathe regularly and look neat and clean. The doors of the dark cells used for punishment of refractory convicts were open, and we were informed that corporal punishment is seldom administered. Present, 107 convicts; 15 of these women. The men were occupied in brickmaking and the domestic work of the institution. The women were employed in laundry and sewing department. The other women were at the Halifax farm.

The building for women is inside the quadrangular enclosure, and they are not permitted to go beyond a very small space in front of their building. The management have shown their humanity by planting a large plot of flowers in front of this structure.

It is the opinion of penologists that female prisoners should be confined in an entirely separate institution from the male prisoners.

Two children were transferred to relatives a week ago. They entered the Prison as infants with their mothers. There is present one child, born in the penitentiary soon after the mother's incarceration.

The management is to be commended for their care in regard to the tuberculous cases. Wards have been set apart in the infirmary for this class. There were five patients in the colored male department. Bright, sunny rooms are used for this purpose.

*Under a former regime the room designed for a chapel was converted into a shirt factory. This is no longer in operation. The Sunday School and other religious services are held in the dining-room. We believe the idea of reformation as embodied in the Constitution for "the purpose of preventing crime" should be more prominent, and that as an aid to this, a chapel should be sacredly set apart for the orderly worship of God.

Also that a night school should be established and all prisoners be required to learn to read and write.

Each prisoner discharged should take with him a moral lesson well learned and an honest calling by which he can maintain himself without temptation to break the law.

THE STATE'S PRISON.

(Inspected July 6th, by Com'r W. F. Craig and the Secretary.)

J. S. MANN, Supt.

RALEIGH, N. C.

There have been no changes in the central prison, except repairs to plumbing and sewerage, which have been thoroughly overhauled. The prisoners' quarters at both camps at the State farm have been well repaired and a cement floor laid at Camp No. 1. All barns, cribs, etc., have been put in order, and in some instances rebuilt. A dwelling has been erected for the physician stationed on the farm.

*Since the above was written the authorities of the Prison have refitted the Chapel and the prisoners now have a comfortable and commodious room for religious exercises.

The following is the table of movement of population for the year ending December 31, 1904:

Remaining in the State Prison January 1, 1904.....	706
Admitted during the year	168
Total number of convicts confined.....	874
Died	23
Discharged during the year.....	137
Remaining December 31, 1904.....	666
Escapes	21
Killed	3

Two were killed while attempting to escape, and one was killed by a police officer in an endeavor to arrest him after having escaped.

The above statistics cover the number committed directly to the State's Prison; comparatively few of this number remain in the central prison, but are transferred to the various camps and to the State farm. The population varies so constantly at the camps and the number and location of camps also vary, so replies are based on the general statistics of the prison.

The health of the institution is very satisfactory, when it is taken into consideration that many prisoners are sent here from the counties because they are physically too weak or constitutionally unfit for work on the public roads.

We have a ward for the white tuberculous and one for the colored, and they are kept separate and distinct from the general hospital. We have had no epidemic of any kind.

We keep an accurate record of the cases of corporal punishment.

There is no chapel, but religious services are held in the dining-room. Neither is there a prison chaplain, though ministers of the various denominations are paid a very small sum for preaching to the convicts, both at the central prison and at the farm.

We have no library or night school. Of the prisoners received during the past two years, 182 can read and write, 14 can read, and 154 are illiterate.

The system of reward is to diminish a sentence three days in the month on good behaviour, and the prisoner receives as commutation money 10 cents for each day of good time made.

I have had no practical experience with the parole system or the indeterminate sentence, but have been very favorably impressed by the arguments of those who have had experience with these reform measures.

I am in favor of the establishment by the State of a reformatory for youthful criminals.

The number of prisoners received during the years 1903-'04 under 20 years of age, 99; under 16 were 18; from 18 to 20 years of age, 82; from 20 to 30, 145; from 30 to 40, 49; from 40 to 50, 31; from 50 to 60, 18; 60 to 70, 6; 70 to 80, 2. In reply to the question in regard to the dangerous insane, I would respectfully refer you to the report of this institution for 1901-'02; I have not changed my views as expressed therein.

"I can not think this the proper place for the confinement of these unfortunate people. Are these people too dangerous to be cared for among the patients of other hospitals? If so, let them be cared for in a separate building; or, if need be, in a separate and distinct institution, but let it be outside prison walls."

The annual account of the pay-roll is estimated at \$40,000. The officers and employees are entirely satisfactory. The prison is not only self-supporting, but has a large balance on hand.

Balance on hand January 1, 1903.....	\$28,381.89
Receipts for eleven months, to December 1, 1904.....	154,433.10
Total for the eleven months.....	\$182,814.99
Expended for maintenance and improvements.....	115,507.73
Balance	\$67,307.26
*For 4 per cent bonds now on hand	\$62,992.50

J. S. MANN, *Superintendent.*

*January 1, 1904, surplus, \$132,867.75.

CROWELL SANATORIUM, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

(Private; licensed by the Board.)

(Inspected by the County Visitors in September.)

DR. S. M. CROWELL, Medical Director.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

This is a private sanatorium for the treatment of alcoholic, drug and nervous diseases. No insane are treated. The institution was opened July 1, 1903, in the building formerly occupied by the Charlotte Private Hospital. By January 1, 1904, the patronage of the Sanatorium was such as to demand better accommodations, and a modern three-story brick building with slate roof was secured on West Third street, in a quiet yet accessible part of the city. It is heated by steam, also furnished with open grates, and is as nearly fire-proof as is possible to make one of this order. There are no wards. All rooms are single or en suite. Fourteen rooms furnished with electricity accommodate from fourteen to twenty patients, as the rooms are large and patients often prefer a room-mate. S. M. Crowell, M.D., is superintendent and medical director, and R. H. Bradford, M.D., assistant resident physician, both being in the Sanatorium day and night with the patients. Mr. John A. McCall is superintendent of nurses and attendants.

The Sanatorium is equipped with modern hydro- and electro-therapeutic apparatus for facilitating the treatment of these cases. Since the opening of the institution, about seventy-five cases have been cured, the great majority being whiskey, opium and cocaine habitues. The prevailing nervous disease treated has been alcoholic neuritis. Every case has been cured and not a single death has occurred in the Sanatorium.

November 30, 1904, there were ten patients in the institution. Charges covering all expenses range from \$130 to \$200, the amount depending upon the disease, the length of time in the Sanatorium, etc., the simple whiskey cases remaining in the Sanatorium from two to four weeks, and the

nervous cases anywhere from four to eight weeks. We have a flattering number of cases from other States.

Respectfully submitted, S. M. CROWELL, M.D.

BROADOAKS SANATORIUM, MORGANTON, N. C.

(Private; licensed by the Board.)

(Inspected by the Board of Charities, W. A. Blair, Chairman, October 6, 1904. Found in satisfactory condition.)

DR. ISAAC M. TAYLOR, Proprietor.

MORGANTON, N. C.

By way of improvement, one and one-eighth acres of land adjoining the tract has been added to the hospital grounds. An addition approximating 60 by 20 feet has been made to the main building, giving a handsome dining-room, a commodious kitchen, serving-room and store-room and eleven rooms for patients. Also a wide stairway, making access to the second floor easy and a fourth way of escape in case of emergency. Three new bath-rooms, and the plumbing is being repaired and brought up to present sanitary standards. The whole house is having a hot-water heating plant installed. There is a steam laundry with modern equipment. The private water supply has been abandoned, and the water used comes from the Morganton Water-works Company. Additions and improvements cost about \$4,000.

The capacity of the Sanatorium has been raised from 23 to 35, and a much more efficient service can be given under new conditions.

Tabular statement of movement of population is as follows:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining November 30, 1903.....	8	3	11
Admitted during the year 1904.....	43	18	61
Total number treated.....	51	21	72
Died	2	1	3
Discharged, improved	24	5	29
Discharged, not improved	8	3	11
Recovered	9	5	14
Total removed	43	14	57
Remaining November 30, 1904.....	8	7	15

Daily average, 16; capacity, 35.

Percentage of deaths, 4. No epidemic, no serious sickness. One accidental burn of serious character.

Three men and three women are employed in actual attendance upon the patients, besides a housekeeper and a dining-room attendant, who share in the care of the patients a part of the time. A male and a female nurse are on duty every and all night.

Of the population this year there have been insane patients, 38; alcoholic and drug addictions, 21; other nervous conditions, including old age, 13—47 from North Carolina, the remainder from seven other States. The charges are based on a minimum charge of \$15 per week to \$35 for best rooms or most troublesome cases. Three patients were declined, but others writing for information were told of our inability to receive them. The Sanatorium is open to epileptics, paralytics and imbeciles, but in admitting these classes we exercise care to select only such as are suited to conditions here. We also receive cases of neurasthenia and other nervous invalids.

Respectfully,

ISAAC M. TAYLOR, M.D.

COUNTY PENAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The homes and jails show gradual improvement, but this is slow, and is usually after years of effort upon the part of the men and women who feel that caring for the weak and helpless is a part of the Divine command. Mecklenburg has erected a very handsome home at a cost of \$15,000. Gaston and Harnett have new homes. Anson's home, when completed, will cost \$12,000. Lenoir has established a home for the first time. Henderson, Gates and Caldwell have improved. Washington and Brunswick are building new jails; Bertie, Jones and Robeson have recently completed theirs. Wilkes and Caldwell have been improved. Eighty-six counties have reported, eleven unheard from. Outdoor relief has been given to the amount of \$70,450 in 61 counties.

Five have no system of outdoor relief, and 10 report relief but do not give the amount; 21 have not replied to the question. Reporting, 76. The total amount will be over \$100,000, entirely outside of the large expense of the homes. Eighty children are in county homes—three-fourths defective or abnormal, many are infants.

There are 30 county convict camps. Reports from 16. In regard to county institutions, quoting a former report of the Board, "This is the weakest portion, of necessity, in our general administration, committed as it is to ninety-seven distinct bodies of commissioners, who, however patriotic and desirous of the welfare of the people, are burdened with numerous trusts; and in many cases have never given attention to the work involved in the efficient management of the county institutions."

In other States there are agents of the Board of Charities who make personal inspections of all jails and homes. This is in addition to the voluntary visitors. Having a regular agent to do this work, insures a greater uniformity in management and advance along all lines of efficiency. Such an agent would be an expense to the State, but would insure a more economical management and save the counties large sums eventually.

Of the noble band of men and women who have served the State as visitors in the counties, no praise is too high. They render a most efficient service, and to them is due the great advance in the county reform work during the last decade. Through physical discomfort often, they have given of their time and strength. To them are due the heartfelt thanks of the Board. Nothing can take the place of the county visitor, with his knowledge of local conditions and his influence. The county boards number 360 individuals—270 men and 90 women.

During the year, Dr. Charles Duffy and Mr. Wesley N. Jones, faithful and efficient members for many years, re-

signed, and Mr. Carey J. Hunter, of Raleigh, and Col. A. C. McAlister, of Asheboro, were appointed to fill the vacancies on the Board. Thanks are due officials of the institutions, the State officers and the Governor for courtesies and sympathy in the Board's earnest endeavor to reach the high ideal set by the Constitution.

Respectfully submitted,

W. A. BLAIR, *Chairman*,
EDGAR L. HAUGHTON,
W. F. CRAIG,
CAREY J. HUNTER,
A. C. McALISTER,
Commissioners.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTY HOMES.

Excellent.—Mecklenburg, Lenoir.

Good.—Alamance, Beaufort, Bertie, Caswell, Chatham, Chowan, Craven, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston (improved), Greene, Guilford, Henderson (improved), Iredell, Jackson, Jones, Moore, Nash, Northampton, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Randolph, Richmond, Rockingham, Sampson, Scotland, Stanly, Wake, Warren, Washington (new), Wilson.

Fair.—Anson (building), Brunswick (building), Burke (building), Cabarrus, Camden, Catawba, Davidson, Davie, Gates (repairing), Lincoln, Macon, Martin, Mitchell, Rutherford, Stokes, Tyrrell, Yadkin, Pitt.

Inferior.—Alexander, Caldwell (improved), Cherokee, McDowell (small), Robeson, Transylvania, Wilkes.

Bad.—Alleghany, Dare, Duplin, Montgomery.

MANAGEMENT OF THE HOMES.

Excellent.—Edgecombe, Wake, Nash.

Good.—Alamance, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Brunswick, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee, Chowan, Craven, Dare (improved), Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Gates, Greene, Guilford, Henderson, Iredell, Jackson, Jones, Lincoln, Macon, Martin, Mecklenburg, Moore, Northampton, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Randolph, Richmond, Rockingham, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanly, Stokes, Tyrrell, Wake, Warren, Washington, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin, Lenoir, New Hanover, Haywood.

Fair.—Alexander, Camden, McDowell, Robeson, Scotland, Pitt.

Inferior.—Duplin, Mitchell, Montgomery, Transylvania, Alleghany.

MANAGEMENT OF COUNTY JAILS.

Excellent.—Henderson, Scotland.

Good.—Beaufort, Bertie, Brunswick, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Carteret, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee, Chowan, Craven, Davidson, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Graham, Greene, Guilford, Harnett, Iredell, Jackson, Jones, Lincoln, McDowell, Macon, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Nash, Northampton, Onslow, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Randolph, Richmond, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanly, Stokes, Tyrrell, Warren, Washington, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin, Alleghany, Haywood.

Fair.—Camden, Davie, Duplin, Martin, Montgomery, Pamlico, Rockingham, Transylvania, New Hanover, Pitt.

Inferior.—Alamance, Alexander, Dare, Gates, Wake.

CONDITION OF COUNTY JAILS.

Good.—Beaufort, Bertie (new), Brunswick (building), Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Chatham, Craven, Davidson, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Greene, Guilford, Henderson, Iredell, Jackson, Jones (new), Macon, Martin, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Moore, Northampton, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson (new), Rockingham, Rutherford, Sampson, Scotland, Stanly, Tyrrell, Warren, Washington (building), Wilkes (improved), Wilson, Yadkin, Lenoir.

Fair.—Alexander, Catawba, Cherokee, Chowan, Duplin, Graham, Lincoln, McDowell, Montgomery, Nash, Onslow, Pamlico, Transylvania, Alleghany, New Hanover, Pitt.

Inferior.—Gates, Harnett, Stokes, Wake.

Bad.—Dare, Davie.

PRIVATE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

ODD FELLOWS' ORPHAN HOME.

J. F. BRINSON, Supt.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

This institution is located at Goldsboro, and is supported and controlled by the order of Odd Fellows for the care of the orphans of members of the order.

Number of children remaining November 30, 1903.....	57
Admitted during the year.....	11
Discharged	10
Finished the course	0
Ran away	2
Placed in families	8
Died	0
Remaining October 31, 1904.....	58
Total number during the year.....	67

Can accommodate 100. Children of both sexes, regardless of nativity received. Boys leave at 17, girls at 18. The health of the institution is good. No epidemic in its history of six years. The children attend the Goldsboro Graded School and learn printing and farming, and the girls house-keeping.

Receipts, \$6,000; disbursements, \$6,277.27.

Homes and good positions are always open to the children. We think that the children have more advantages and better opportunities to be genuinely happy than any other like institution in the State.

J. F. BRINSON,
Superintendent.

METHODIST ORPHANAGE, RALEIGH, N. C.

The orphanage of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the State is located at Raleigh, under the superintendence of Rev. J. W. Jenkins.

Number of children in charge October 31, 1904, was.....	31
Total number during the year.....	32
Admitted	1
Completed the course for self-support.....	1
Died	0
Total	32

Both boys and girls are received, and there is no restriction as to foreign birth. Age of admission, between six and fourteen. Boys leave at sixteen and girls at seventeen. The general health of the children has been excellent; no epidemic. The children attend school half of each day for ten months in the year. The other half of the day they are employed in work about the premises. The present buildings will accommodate 200. Disbursements have been about \$12,000, used on the new building. Children are not placed in homes.

J. W. JENKINS, *Superintendent.*

THOMASVILLE BAPTIST ORPHANAGE, THOMASVILLE.

This orphanage is situated at Thomasville, and is under the auspices of the Baptist State Convention. Rev. J. B. Boone is General Manager.

Number of children in charge October 31, 1904.....	300
Admitted	77
Placed in homes	9
With relatives	19
To colleges	3
Died	7
Total number cared for during the year.....	336

The institution is open to indigent boys and girls of the white race; foreign born are received. Children are admitted at five years of age and remain until sixteen. Homes are readily obtained, and a system for the same is in force. There have been two severe epidemics, measles in the spring and typhoid in the summer. Both literary and industrial courses are taught. The boys learn shoemaking, printing, carpentry and farming; the girls, housekeeping, sewing and laundry work. After a year's labor on the well, water was struck at a depth of 876 feet, and a capacity of 150 gallons per minute. The bequests of the Simmons' will gives the Orphanage an endowment of \$100,000. The Durham and Mt. Zion Associations are preparing to enlarge their buildings and the Chowan and the Rowena Whitty buildings have been completed. The present capacity of the Orphanage is 325. It is well supported, and the children are warmly clad, well fed and instructed.

J. B. BOONE, *Supt.*

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANAGE FOR GIRLS.

The Orphanage of the Sacred Heart is located at Belmont, Gaston County. It is under the control of St. Mary's Catholic Church, with Mother Mary Teresa as Superintendent.

Number remaining October 31, 1904.....	20
Total during the year ending October 31, 1904.....	24
Placed in families	2
Become self-supporting	2

It is open to Catholic orphan girls. No accident or epidemic. Present buildings will accommodate 40. The girls are taught a literary course and such domestic duties as plain sewing, steam laundry, etc. Disbursements for the fiscal year, \$1,500. Of this amount, \$753 was given by the churches in the State and individual donations; the other half was given by the Sisters of Mercy. The sisters labor for the support and welfare of the girls. The children are well cared for, but the institution needs stronger support.

MOTHER MARIA TERESA, *Supt.*

THE PRESBYTERIAN ORPHANS' HOME.

REV. J. W. BOYD, *Supt.*

BARIUM SPRINGS, N. C.

The Presbyterian Orphans' Home is located at Barium Springs, Iredell County. Rev. J. W. Boyd, Superintendent. It is supported and is under the control of the Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina.

	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
Total number during the year to October 31,			
1904	94	72	166
Average number in charge daily.....			150
Admitted during the year.....			38
Discharged			22
Placed in homes			0
Died			0
Completed the course.....			7

Capacity for 150. Children of both sexes and of foreign parentage or birth are received, provided the parents were residents of the State at the time of their death. Admitted at 6 years of age and discharged at 18.

No accident. Whooping cough in a mild form. General health good. They receive instruction through ten grades in the literary course. The girls are taught domestic duties and the boys are instructed in farming, dairying, carpentry, painting, printing, etc.

Receipts were	\$13,923.22
Expenditures	13,918.88
Balance	<u>\$4.34</u>

The "Mrs. Anna Stamps Howard Cottage" has been completed and furnished. Other buildings improved at a cost of \$895.45. The Alexander Industrial Building has been practically completed and equipped. A well 100 feet deep has been sunk near this building and furnishes eight gallons of water per minute. When it is attached to the engine and connected to a new tank now on the grounds, water can be thrown to the top of the central building, thus affording additional protection against fire. Children finishing the course here become entirely self-supporting and always obtain employment without difficulty.

REV. J. W. BOYD,
Superintendent.

Received Dec. 21, 1904.

THE THOMPSON ORPHANAGE AND TRAINING SCHOOL.
REV. W. J. SMITH, Supt. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

This institution is under the control of the Protestant Episcopal Church of North Carolina; Rev. W. J. Smith, Superintendent. The following is a table of the movement of population for the year ending October 31, 1904:

Remaining October 31, 1904.....	65
Admitted	29
Completed the course.....	6
Placed in families	6
Returned to their friends.....	8
Left the institution without permission.....	3
Total during the year.....	76

Capacity of the institution, 70. Both sexes admitted at three years of age. Girls leave at 16, boys at 15. Foreign born are received. Conditions for admission are to be destitute and neglected, without father or without mother. No epidemic or serious accident; general health good. Children are taught household and farming work. The usual English course in the school. We are well supported in the care of the children.

Receipts from all sources.....	\$6,043.35
Disbursements	5,983.61
Balance	\$59.74

The monthly per capita cost of maintenance is \$5. We need \$6,000 endowment. Homes are readily obtained for the children completing the course.

REV. W. J. SMITH,

Received Dec. 3, 1904.

Superintendent.

THE N. C. CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY.

W. B. STREETER, Supt.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

"The objects for which this corporation is formed are to receive and provide for destitute, neglected, ill-treated, abandoned and orphaned white children; to seek out suitable family homes for those who are normal and protect their interests by proper contract and otherwise, and to perform such other acts as will tend to improve the condition of the above-mentioned class of children."

Number received from Sept. 15, 1903, to Dec. 1, 1904.....	62
Of these there were placed in homes.....	55
In charge and not placed.....	7

Of those placed, 50 were in approved homes, 3 in institutions, died 1, returned to county, 1.

Applications for children	175
Applications investigated	118
Rejected	47

No child received could be admitted to the orphanages, and no request for us to receive a child has gone unheeded if it was found that the child needed care.

WM. B. STREETER,

Received Dec. 22, 1904.

Superintendent.

ST. LUKE'S HOME FOR OLD LADIES.

MRS. J. W. FOY, Secretary.

RALEIGH, N. C.

St. Luke's Home for Aged White Women was established in 1895 by St. Luke's Circle of King's Daughters of Raleigh. Since the opening of the Home, 43 old ladies have been cared for. Present on December 1, 1904, 9.

In 1900, the building now occupied was purchased, repaired and comfortably refitted with modern conveniences. Applications for admission are frequent, and to meet the demand, we will soon add two rooms to the present structure. No indebtedness whatever.

Mrs. J. W. Foy,

Secretary.

By their unfailing determination and perseverance, this little band of noble women have organized and supported this most beautiful charity.

ST. AGNES' HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Mrs. A. B. HUNTER, Supt.

RALEIGH, N. C.

St. Agnes' Hospital and Training School for Nurses was organized on October 18, 1896. Mrs. A. B. Hunter is superintendent; H. A. Royster, M.D., surgeon in charge; Dr. Catharine P. Hayden, resident physician.

This institution is in connection with St. Augustine's School for the colored race, under the charge of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

From May 1, 1903, to May 1, 1904, in charge 124 patients. Beds available, 22. The schedule of charges for pay patients is \$1.50 to \$3.00 in the wards, and \$5.00 per week in private rooms.

Receipts to May 1, 1904, \$3,885.81; expenditures, \$3,548.-09. Improvements have been made at a cost of \$900. We receive a number of charity patients, but have no support from county or city. No insane treated. We propose to erect a \$15,000 building, and funds for that purpose are needed.

There were three graduate nurses this year.

Bishop Joseph Blount Cheshire, of the Episcopal Church, and President of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital, says that "St. Agnes' Hospital, carried on in connection with St.

Augustine's School, Raleigh, is one of the most interesting agencies of the church in its work for the negroes of the South. It not only ministers to many poor and suffering people, but it also trains numbers of colored women to become skilled nurses. These nurses find ready and remunerative employment among both white and black."

MRS. A. B. HUNTER,

Received Dec. 27, 1904.

Superintendent.

GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL FOR THE COLORED, CHARLOTTE.

ANNA BUCHANAN, Supt.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Good Samaritan Hospital for Colored People was organized in 1891. It is situated on West Hill street, Charlotte. Anna Buchanan, colored, superintendent.

Total number received during the year 1904, 179. Died, 16. Remaining October 31, 1904, 8. Beds available, 12. Accommodations for 12 more if there were funds for maintenance.

The amount of receipts and expenditures from all sources was \$2,340.70. Pay patients usually from 50 cents to a dollar per day. The city and county pay \$1.00 per day for patients sent in by their physicians. No insane treated. The work grows and the expenses increase. The special need is an endowment of \$25,000. The Hospital is well equipped for work, but needs funds for maintenance. Twelve more beds, which would add \$1,500 more a year to expenses.

MRS. JANE WILKES,

Received Dec. 23, 1904.

For the Managers.

PICKFORD SANITARIUM, SOUTHERN PINES, N. C.

L. A. SCRUGGS, Supt.

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C.

The Pickford Sanitarium is located at Southern Pines, Moore County. It was organized May 9, 1896. L. A. Scruggs, M.D., is General Manager. During the past year 16 inmates and 62 dispensary patients have been treated. Total, 78. The rule has been to keep the Sanitarium open

from November until May, but the pressure has been so great that for the last two years the Sanitarium has been open continuously. The institution is for the care of consumptive negroes and those affected with bronchial troubles, but other diseases are treated in separate wards. No deaths. Twenty-four beds are available; can be raised to 30.

Receipts, \$465.76; disbursements, \$467.19.

The institution is maintained by Northern charity. Charge for pay patients, \$15 per month. Some insane of a mild type and some inebriates have been treated.

L. A. SCRUGGS, M.D.,

Received Nov. 8, 1904.

General Manager.

HOSPITAL LEONARD MEDICAL SCHOOL, SHAW UNIVERSITY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

M. D. BOWEN, Supt.

RALEIGH, N. C.

The Leonard Medical School Hospital, of Shaw University, was erected in 1885. It is open only during the session of the school, from October 1 to April 15. Resident physician, M. D. Bowen, M.D.; supervisor, Alice Emerson; head nurse, Annie Groves.

Patients treated during the year ending April 15, 1904, 56; died, 4. Percentage of mortality upon whole number treated, one-fourteenth. Beds available, 19.

SOURCES OF RECEIPTS.

The Leonard Medical School Fund—

Received from patients.....	\$17.50
Contributions	12.15

EXPENDITURES.

Nurse and janitor	\$250.00
Coal	100.00
Medicine	210.00

\$560.00

The food for the patients, except in cases requiring special diet, comes from the school dining-room, at an average cost per patient of \$4.00 per month; \$1.50 per week is charged

if patient is able to pay, otherwise treatment is free. Through special donors, an operating table and instruments have been purchased at a cost of \$230. No insane or inebriates received. We need a new and large hospital, with facilities for a nurses' training school. We need the aid of town or county charity patients.

CHARLES F. MESERVE,

Received October 27, 1904.

President

THE JAMES WALKER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, WILMINGTON, N. C.

The James Walker Memorial Hospital was organized February 23, 1901, with Dr. Joseph Akerman as superintendent.

Number of patients remaining November 1, 1903.....	38
Admitted during the year ending October 31, 1904.....	698
Remaining October 31, 1904.....	85

Percentage of mortality upon the whole number under treatment, 9. Available beds, 65.

Appropriations for the fiscal year amounted to.....	\$11,866.77
Pay patients	4,876.28
Prescriptions	243.25
Operating room	580.00

Total	\$17,566.20
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Of this, New Hanover County appropriates \$600 per month and the city of Wilmington \$400. All county and city poor receive treatment.

A \$10,000 building is in course of construction, and \$700 has been spent on improving the grounds. The schedule of charges is as follows: \$7 for wards, \$12 for rooms. The \$15 rates have been found too low, and a new schedule will be adopted. The needs are a laundry, more household equipment, and an endowment. No insane or inebriates treated.

Received Dec. 1, 1904.

JOSEPH AKERMAN, *Supt.*

REX HOSPITAL, RALEIGH, N. C.

Rex Hospital was organized May 1, 1894. It is controlled

by a corporation known as the Trustees of Rex Hospital. Since the death of the superintendent, Mrs. M. H. Laurence, Miss Mary M. McClelland has been acting superintendent.

Number of patients remaining November 1, 1903.....	20
Admitted during the year ending October 31, 1904.....	366
(215 whites, 151 colored.)	
Remaining October 31, 1904.....	27

Percentage of mortality upon the whole number treated, 14.
Available beds, 42.

Receipts from October 31, 1903, to October 31, 1904.....	\$6,277.52
Expenditures	6,274.97
Balance	\$2.55

The city of Raleigh gives \$2,000 a year upon condition that the indigent poor be treated free of all charge, or any case sent in by the Mayor or Chief of Police. The other principal source of support is the amount received from pay patients. Kelsey heaters, a sink and sterilizing outfit for the operating room have been added. Also purchases of drugs and household furnishing not included in the regular supplies. Schedules of charges, \$15, \$12.50 and \$7 per week. We need a new and convenient hospital building and a rubber-tired conveyance for the transportation of the wounded and sick. Insane and inebriates are not treated as such, but if such a case is in need of medical treatment, it is given and the patient discharged as soon as possible.

R. H. BATTLE,

President of the Board of Trustees.

Received Nov. 14, 1904.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

St. Peter's Hospital was founded in 1876. It is situated on the corner of Poplar and 6th streets. Miss Lackland is Superintendent. The following is a table of the movement of population for the year ending October 31, 1904:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining Nov. 1, 1903.....	3	10	11
Received during the year	148	135	283

There are thirty available beds, 10 for charity and 20 for pay patients. Receipts and expenditures have been \$6,000. No special appropriation from city or county, but city, county and railroad pay \$1 per day for each patient sent in by them. Schedule of charges, from \$7 to \$15 per week. There have been no alterations or improvements this year. We need a diet kitchen, change of stairway, closets, and stone curbing. No insane treated.

MRS. JOHN WILKES,

Received Dec. 24, 1904.

For the Managers.

ST. LEO'S HOSPITAL, GREENSBORO.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

The ground was broken for this fine hospital on January 29, 1904, and the building is expected to be ready for occupancy by July 1, 1905. It is erected under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and is in charge of the Sisters of Charity. It will cost when completed approximately \$125,000. The building is faced with red and black pressed brick, laid in Flemish band effect, with black mortar, trimmings of gray granite and buff Indiana limestone. The roof is of slate. The building is approached by a circular driveway passing beneath the granite front steps, which will form a porte-cochere. The main building will be 128 by 546 feet, four stories, with twenty-one private rooms, besides the Sisters' refectory, dormitory, infirmary, recreation room, and chapel. Also the nurses' class-rooms, dormitories, refectory and recreation room. Likewise the quarters for male and female servants, pharmacy, diet kitchens, toilets, parlor and and office.

There is an electric elevator from the basement to the fourth floor, and sun porches on each side of the building,

together with a sun porch separating main and ward buildings. If desired, rooms can be obtained en suite with private baths. The ward building is 57 by 50 feet, three stories. Six wards of seven beds each and three private rooms. On each floor there is a separate diet kitchen, toilet, dressing-room, linen and clothes room.

The operating pavilion is a separate building, connected with the main building by brick and glass passage-way, and contains etherizing room, sterilizing room, surgeon's scrub room, emergency operating room and main operating room. This building will have tile floors throughout, with tile wainscoting six feet high in both operating rooms. All of the fittings are of the latest improvements known to modern science, all the tile of the latest improved sanitary hospital tile. At the south end of the main building and to the rear is the kitchen, laundry and power-house. The kitchen and laundry rooms are fitted with the latest improved machinery. The power-house will be fitted up with a battery of boilers of 60-horse power each, and a complete system for steam heating and electricity generation.

Throughout the entire building there is a complete system of ventilation, each room being connected with the main ventilator by an individual duct. The buildings are also fitted for a complete system of gas and electricity, with push buttons and private telephones. The plumbing will be the very best that science can devise. All diet kitchens are provided with dumb waiters, and all toilets fitted with tile floors and marble finish, as is also the first floor of the main building.

When completed and thrown open to the public, this will be an institution of which Greensboro, as well as the entire South, should feel proud.

ASHEVILLE MISSION HOSPITAL, ASHEVILLE.

MISS CAROLINE MARQUES, Supt.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

The Asheville Mission Hospital was organized in 1885.

It is located on Charlotte street. Miss Caroline Marques, Superintendent.

Number of patients present October 31, 1903.....	18
Received during the year ending October 31, 1904.....	328
Percentage of mortality	7
Died during the year (7 dying when admitted).....	24

Beds available, 40. No important changes have been made during the year. No charity patients received outside of Buncombe County. Ward patients outside of the county pay \$5 per week. Private room \$10 to \$20 a week. The county and city each pay \$50 per month for the care of charity patients. The needs are a dispensary and a morgue. No insane treated.

Last annual report shows receipts.....	\$7,814.07
Expenditures	6,946.59
Balance on hand	\$867.48

CAROLINE MARQUES,
Superintendent.

WATTS HOSPITAL, DURHAM, N. C.

Watts Hospital was opened February 21, 1895. Miss Mary L. Wyche is Superintendent.

Total number of patients treated.....	235
Remaining in the Hospital December 1.....	12
Available beds	20
Number of deaths during the year.....	8

Amount of receipts	\$6,340.16
Disbursements	5,548.82

There have been no changes or improvements since the last report. The hospital belongs to the city, and all citizens unable to pay are entitled to free treatment, for which the city contributes \$100 a month. Insane patients not treated.

MISS MARY L. WYCHE,

Received Jan. 1, 1905.

Superintendent.

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